DISCUSSION ON MR. MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

THE ALABAMAN CRITICISLS THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890-AN ABLE REPLY BY MR. SHERMAN.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 4.-To-day's free columne debate in the Senate, though lifeless and desultory in the main, showed one thing dearly-that the friends of sliver have abandoned their last hope of controlling the action of the Senate and are now both willing and anxious to confine any further agliation of the silver Teller and Mr. Morgan want, and the more general and academic it is and the further removed from any definite proposal of legislation, the better will the free-coinage leaders be satisfied. They recognize, in short, that the combination which for years dictated moribund now, and that any further exploitation of indefinitely the motion to proceed to the consideration of his free-coinage bill, and it is not likely that senate will be wearied with any further long drawn sliver speeches, except through the favor of the majority to individual Senators who ask to be allowed to burden the pages of "The Congressional Record" with their views. Mr. Morgan's resolutions, which were to form the basis of a pretentions silver debate, went summarily on the calendar, by the rules of the Schule, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, although the Alliance Senator was allowed to go on and finish his speech at These resolutions can be taken up again only by a majority vote; and similar resolutions, if introduced anew, can be kept before the body for only one day during the morning hour. It is said to be the intention of the free-cotnage leaders to call up Teller's joint resolution for an international monetary conference as a text for further agitetion, but that resolution will either be disposed of in a few days' time or it will be promptly laid aside.

Mr. Sherman gave a pretty broad intimation that the Finance Committee and its friends knew they were m top again, and were disposed to control the business Senate, by his notice that the eliver question would have to be dealt with practically or not at all. if it came squarely before the senate, and he will doubtless give Mr. Teller and the other silver men a chance so say what they have to say. But it would be well if Mr. Teller and Mr. Morgan took a hint from to-day's proceedings, and recognized gracefully that free coinage is a dead issue in the Senate this year, and that any funeral ceremonies that are necessary should be ap-The only noticeable feature of to-day's discussion

was Mr. Morgan's criticism on the law of July 14, 1899, with the reply it brought from Mr. Sherman strong in its ability to redeem every outstanding to be the me The Ohio Senator's defence of the law was strong and spirited, and his final speech of tifteen minutes was tened to with marked attention and interest. Mr. Morgan began his speech by saving that the be-

opinion in the Senate on the question of free coinage.
He proposed to strip the mask off the faces of those the face of the strip the mask of the faces of the face. He had written a letter to the Director of the face. He had written a letter to the Director of the Mint last Saturday asking him some questions as to the action of the Treasury under the Silver Buillion purchase act of 1890, and had a letter in reply in which the statement was made in substance that the coinage of the silver buillion purchased under the act

Mr. Sherman-I upderstood it.

pling up which the Senator complains of, it will be under the rules.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at half past 5, adjourned until to-morrow.

nation of Mr. Cleveland, but Mr. George interposed the remark that he had his doubts about that. He also referred to Mr. Sherman as being in the lead of a large A LETTER FROM MINISTER MENDONCA IN REfraction of the Democratic party of the United States, as well as of the Republican party.

At 2 o'clock the presiding officer (Mr. Platt) laid

sefore the Scuate the unfinished business, being the bill in relation to the Courts of Appeals, but Mr. Dawes moved that the bill be laid aside and that Mr. Morgan permitted to proceed with his speech. This motion was agreed to, and Mr. Morgan proceeded with his In the course of it he referred to Mr. Cleve-Wall Street congestive chill upon him, as beginning to party dominant in their country, and are, therefore, this act should be repealed, set uside and abrogated. prophesy and to prophesy evil, and as throwing the whole weight of his Administration against silver, beginning with a letter which he addressed to members of Congress before his inauguration, in which he begged them, by all the saints in the calendar, to suppress and destroy silver cottage. He again brought up the charge that Mr. Sherman was responsible for the demonetization of silver in 1873; but Mr. Sherman was probably not in the chamber at the time. At all events, he paid no attention to this so often repeated and so often denied charge.

In conclusion Mr. Morgan said that he would let the act of 1800 stand; but he would make it compulsory on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury

A MUSICAL MARVEL.

A musical Instrument with qualities so remarkable that it commands the praise of the severest critics, yet so simple that even those who have never taken a music lesson can master it within a week.

Such is the Æolian.

Every one owes it to himself to see this instrument. It is one of the great inventions of the century.

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SENATORS TALK ON SILVER. to coin the silver bullion purchased. He spoke for

and said that he did not intend to enter on the dission of the silver question, but he wished to have the sense of the Senate whether Senators were to have settled definitely, he proposed to move to lay the reso

Mr. Allison asked the Vice-President, as a point of oneideration of the senate and had not gone to the ing been allowed by courtesy to proceed with his remarks. The Vice-President expressed the opinion that noder the rules the resolution had gone to the

from Oblo, who, being flushed perhaps with the victory apparently achieved in the House against sliver, seemed it would be debated on some other resolution or some their hobby in the "deliberative branch" of Congress much time as they wanted, unless the Senate could be must be by sufferance and courtesy and not by the driven into adopting a closure rule, which he did not the honorable Senator from Ohlo, who appeared to be

But the Senate of the United States was a unit. It for beautifying the surface and really producing mode ought to be able to determine what are the ordinary proceedings of the body. It ought to be able to de-termine whether it would discuss silver, whether it affairs; and unless they could have some order in the proceedings it would be confusion worse confounded. He had never shrunk from debate on the sliver quesdebate he would be ready to participate in it. ferred upon him-not to issue stiver coin; but that allver should be coined whether it was necessary or be spent on every silver dollar and then those dollars the fulcrum on which rested the whole financial system obligation. As for the greenlacks and United States set aside for that purpose; and that was a better reserve than could be found in the Bank of England to-

Description of the Treasmy under the Survey name. Purchase act of 1890, and had a letter in reply in which the statement was made in substance that the which the statement was made in substance that the street half on the statement was made in substance that the street builton purchased under the active of the Treasmy, was discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasmy, that it is provide for the redemption of a dollar note there must be a silver dollar contend and made an always that to provide for the redemption of a dollar note there must be a silver dollar contend and made an always in ready for redemption.

Mr. Sherman—Are you not entirely satisfied as a lawyer that the discretion be left with the Secretary of the theorem and the street of the street of the street and redd, and never from the time when always that the desired for the first time in this country, and the street of the street and redd, and never from the time when always that the desired for the first time in this country, and the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the street and redd, and never from the time when always the stre

----BRAZILIAN RECIPROCITY AGAIN.

GARD TO THE NEGOTIATIONS. Washington, April 4 (Special).-After a long interval

of a presumably American newspaper throwing mud at an American Administration, agreeable to the beheats tional faith. of a handful of disappointed foreign politicians, the of a handful of disconsisteration of through its officers at home and in this country, had The Post":

Washington, Nov. 19, 1801.

Mr Dear Mr. Foster:

Relating to the subject matter of your declaration made in article of The New-York Tribune of this date, I delive to say that neither during the discussion between sire to say that neither during the discussion between the plentpotentiaries of our respective Governments of the basis and terms of the reciprocity agreement between Brazil and the United States, during the latter months of the year 1890, nor pending the signature by both Gov-ernments of the completed agreement, was the exclusion of Spain or any other country from a similar agreement ever a subject of discussion or a condition of the signatures of our agreement.

I desire to add that part of the American delegation to

Young & Smylle's "Acme" Licorice Pellets splendid denulcent for sore threat.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

IN WHAT IT REALLY CONSISTS.

An Interesting Interview with a Gentleman who Has Made it a Life Study.

There has been for too little attention given to

Institute, 125 West 42d-st. New-York City, and invento of Woodbury's Facial Scap for the skin, scalp and com-

we meet? Very few. Most women, even young women, have sallow complexions, lack of color, freekles, blackheads so auxious to stille debate.

Mr. Sherman deried in the most emphatic terms that he had endeavored to stille the debate. He declared that there was no ground for such an assertion. female organs of life are not doing their duty. Any woman who desires to become beautiful should look to these things, rather than to any outward appearance, and the outword appearance will take core of itself.
"What should she do? First of all, consider her

health, consult the proper authority and use the right remedy. I know there are very many ways in which women try to preserve health, but I really believe there is but one way, and that is to keep the organs of the body healthy. I also know that there are many things that

hest of party stood in the way of a free expression of day in proportion to habilities. Again, for every one practicable, and agree to present in its stead a plan of

was different from the one presented in the of Mississippi, and little, of illinois, were utlered, they it only was be willing to discuss this might have been discussed with as much hope to a but he desired to have it discussed. That

to take this action against the most powerful of Continuing Mr Springer quoted from an article par Nations in point of numbers on the globe. It was bad I shed in the December number of "The Bulletin faith. "We enght to keep good faith with every nation," he said, "whether it be great or small."

Mr. Hitt, of Hinois, said that a fatal objection to is the Editor, as follows: this bill, in the mind of every man of honor and 'rath, was that it was a deliberate violation of plighted faith, There were many business interests at stake, but they of silence, "The New York Evening Post" returns to the charge that the Brazilian reciprocity trenty, negotiated under President Harrison's Administration, was "obtained under promises which have not been fulfilled." To substantiate the charge, "The Post" to the other, but never before had there been presented to the House one which had so niterly disregarded to the House one which had so niterly disregarded. quotes a number of documents, the authors of which and violated National mith. With a cold periody the (Brezillans) are just now engaged in antagonizing the bill declared that all treaties in contravention with not entirely free from the suspicion that their course with reference to the treaty is dictated by a desire to embarrass the Administration in power. Granted, for the suke of argument, that the quotations made by "The Post" are genuine, and chosen without doing violence to the meaning and intention of their author by reason of skilful omission and other well known devices in which "The Post" is an adept, there is not a single sentence, not a line, not a word, in those quotations which would justify the assertion, made so ginly by "The Post," that Mr. Blaine made "promises which were not fuffilled," or that he deceived Senor which were not fuffilled," or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled," or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled, or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled, or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled, or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled, or that he deceived Senor which we are not fuffilled by a desire to the almorated. We proposed to revoke everything that was of advantage to China, and claim that China, as an honorable nation, should carry out all that it had covenanted with us, We were sending hissionaries to China, and one of the things we were altempting to teach the Chinese was the commandment "Thou shalt not lie." Now we were about to set aside existing treaties, entered into in post fuffilled, the province of the treaties to our advantage were not the teather. We proposed to revoke everything that was of advantage to China, and claim that China, as an honorable nation, should carry out all that that was of advantage to China, and claim that China, as an honorable nation, should carry out all that that was of advantage to China, and claim that China, as an honorable nation, should carry out all that it had covenanted with us, We were about to set aside existing treaties, entered into in post aside existing treaties, entered into in post aside existing that the about the proposed to revoke everything that was of advantage to Ch not entirely free from the suspicion that their course. The parts of the treaties to our advantage were not Mendonce into signing the treaty, or that any one the hospitalities which he had so gracefully accorded connected with the Administration and in a position to speak authoritatively ever made representations which induced the Brazilian Government to ratify the came. Stanley found nothing in Parkest Africa so bariarous. We proposed to set aside a treaty that the other party had been carefully and scrupulously In connection with this subject, which is not at all painful" to The Tribune, as "The Post" seems to exclude Chinese laborers. He would be in favor of a sume, except in so far as it involves the speciacle sume, except in so far as it involves the speciacle

Mr. Geary said that the Chinese Government, both done everything in its power to violate the spirit of The United States had never made a trenty like this with any other people, and he was surprised that there could be found on this floor any man who was ready to surrender to foreign authorities the right to put limitations on our power to legislate for the protection of our own people.

Mr. Cutting, of California, said that the existing law restricting Chinese immigration expired by limitation on May 6, and unless some prompt action was taken by Congress to prevent this tunnigration there would be an influx of this unassimilative and undetreaty like this with any other people, and he was

MEN'S SHOES .:

Brondway & 30th St. (RELIABLE SHOES less price than any other house lu New-York. \$3.00 \$ \$7.00 per pair. LEEPER & CO.

sirable race of people in larger numbers than ever before.

The motion was agreed to, and the hill was passed—yeas, 179; navs, 43. The negative vote was east by Messrs. Alexander, Andrew, Beeman, Beikmap, Beitzhoover, Bergen, Brosius, Bushnell, Chestlam, Cobuch, Coolidze, Craig Tenni, Calberson, Cartis, English, Enes, Flick, Gady, Greenleaf, Harter, Heard, Hambill, Headerson (III.), Herbert, Hitt, Hookier (Miss.), Hopkins (III.), Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Lawers, Randall, Robinson (Penn.), Stevens, Stockdale, Storer, Stout, J. D. Taylor—43.

SUFFICIENTLY RECOVERED TO APPEAR IN

HE CLOSES THE GENERAL DEBATE ON THE FREE WOOL BILL BY A SPEECH WHICH IS

entirely natural for them to dwell upon shoddy, for their bill is a shoddy bill in more respects than one; but they surely did not perceive the deep ditch which they had dug for themselves before they subscribed to the report which Chairman Springer had prepared amusing to unsympathetic opponents of the bill.

the falcrum on which rested the whole intancial solution of the country. There was no bank in the world so of the country. There was no bank in the world so of the doctor, and I believe if American women would of the doctor, and I believe if American women would to a vote, will be followed probably by one-offered to a vote a vot a number of substantial amendments by Governor Dingley and other Republicans to correct some of the

The Security and the security of the security

ociation of Wool Manufacturers, of which Mr. North

is the Editor, as follows:

The purpose of this diagram is to demonstrate the truth of the proposition, elaborated in the last number of "The Bulletin," that the price of wood in the United States varies in sympathy with the price of wood in the markets of the world, that its value here is determined, primarily, by its value in those markets; and that in order to interpret correctly its rise and fall, we must be in possession of all the facts regarding the general business conditions in this and other countries, and particularly the conditions surrounding the wood manufacture.

Mr. Springer then went on to sax:

this and other countries, and particularly the conditions surrounding the wool manufacture.

Mr. Springer then went on to say:

This is precisely the position taken by our committee in the extract heretofore quosed and published on pages 20 and 21 of the committee's report. It is not the tariff that controls the price of American wool; it is the value of wool in the world's market. The office washed fleece and the Fort Pullip there have been recognized by the nervantile world for more than a quarter of a century as wools of the nearest corresponding grade. And these two wools, being of nearest corresponding grade, it will appear by the table formished for the twenty three years indicated, are of practically the same value in both countries, for value is determined by price, the price at which each sold; showing that on the average the foreign wool was worth a quarter of a cent more in London than the offic wool was worth in Boston. In "The Bulletin" of the National Astociation of Wool-Growers for the quarter ending september, 1891, there appears an editorial, doubtless furnished by Mr. North, in which he says:

"The sympathy of markets is world-wide, and the law of supply and demand penetrates everywhere, as sirrely as water seeks its level. The Tariff permits us largely to control our own market; but even when controlling it, we must accept values that are beyond our control."

Here Mr. North admits that the tariff on wool permits us "largely to control our own market," In this statement Mr. North indiversatity gives away his case. The American wool merchants do control the home market, and the price which the foreign wools of domestic wool displaced, but however the market for domestic wool. "Mr. North indevertently gives away his case. The American wool merchants do control the home market, and the price which the foreign wool wool donestic wool displaced, but however the market for domestic wool displaced, hat horease the market the reformers, and it the foreign wools do not displace the domestic, but incre

MR. SPRINGER'S RE-ENTRANCE.

CONGRESS.

READ FOR HIM BY MC. BRYAN.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] act in the free wool drama, or farce, the first act of the House of Representatives at Irregular Intervals made his appearance before the curtain. Despite the which showed that he has regained his physical vigor

away by thieves and could be cheaply and entity stored. But the Senator from Alabama had closed his remarks by extolling the act of 1800. He had very properly extolled it, because it would be made, with proper amendments, and extension of the bill. These are at the basis of all female health and entity of the country of the bill there not? And the reason is usually to be found in improved health, strength and vicor, which cohe only from developing and extengthening the organs which state in health. These are at the basis of all female health and beauty. These are at the basis of all female health and beauty appears the proper amendments.

prepared was the following:

Your committee requested the Bureau of Statistics to furnish it with a statement showing the prices of wood of the same quality in the United states and Europe from 1-old to this time. The Bureau of Statistics referred the matter to S. N. D. North, the severancy of the National Association of Wood Manufacturers, it flesson blass, and the special agent of the tension office of the tension of the time of statistics of wood in manufacturers. Mr. North, it transmitting his statement, explains that, in order to institute comparisons between the prices of wood in the United States and in Great firstain, the other medium washed wood has been acreed upon by those in the trade as the grade of west corresponding to the Post Phillip decee, an Autralian wood, of substantially the same quality, it will be seen that the London and Boston prices of these are London prices. As these prices are based on washed wood, the duty on faceign woods would be 22 cents a pound; and if that amount of duty furnished grower, this grade of American wood ought to be sworth 22 cents a pound more in the United Stateshan the some grade of wood in London. Instead of this, however, omitties the mineral years of 1871 and 1872 in which the prices were unnumerally affected by wild appearance we use the prices were unnumerally affected by wild appearance with the seminary went that the American wood for the bull said that the high tartif had destroyed the real wood grower, while it had built up the adulterant manufacturer of shouldy. The discussion was continued for the seminary twent three varieties are supported to the first manufacturer of shouldy. The discussion was continued for the seminary twent three varieties are priced upon his first any such interpretation could be placed upon his first may such interpretation could be placed upon his first communication as had been placed upon his first

Mr. Springer then went on to say:

We Cut Down Powder from 15 cts. a pound to 6% cts. a pound Gold Dust

Washing Powder Has Done It. The daily cleaning and weekly washing can be BETTER done by Gold Dust Washing Powder than with ANY Soap or other
Washing Powder, and at less than One Half the Cost. Your grocer will sell you a package-4 pounds-for 25 cents.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON,
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PORTLAND, ME., PORTLAND, ORE., PITTSBURGH AND MILWAUKES.

of all American nations as impossible to be somewhat in its stead a plan of corresponding to the endough of the measure. The debate more figures to be adopted between this continent as finelity approach oring the Contract Mr. Blains of the amount of \$74,000,000 and increase of capital in such establishments to the amount of \$74,000,000 and increase in the amount of \$80,000,000 and increase in the amount of \$80,000,000 pounds more of demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool, it will give a statement showing the prices of amount of world in the product of woollen goods; a demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool, it will give employment in woollen factories to 52,000 more employment in woollen factories of the specific more factories and the factories of the specific more factories and the factories of the specific more factories and the factories of the specific more factor

The general debate being closed, the committee took He read a communication from Mr. North denying that any such interpretation could be placed upon his first communication as had been placed upon it by the re-

above extract shows that the committee acted on a widely different principle. The principal Consulates General, at London, Paris, Havana and Rio Janeirothrough which is conducted the largest part of the foreign commerce of the United States are all out from \$6,000 to \$5,000 a year. The same treatment hefell the Consulate at Liverpool, but, paradoxically, the office was raised to a Consulate General, a step which was neither asked for nor desired by the Department of state. A table made part of the report as an exhibit shows that in the year ended June 30, 1891, the offices turned into the United States Treasury Consular fees as follows: Havana, #20,567; London, \$56,008; Liverpool, \$34,349; Parts, \$56,744; Rio Janeiro, 84 496. Whether by ignorance or design, the bill makes no provision for a Consulate-General at Vienna, where the United States has maintained one for more than seventy years. As Vienna is not in cluded to the list of reductions claimed, it is charitab to suppose that the omission was accidental. The Consulate General at Halifax, after an existence of forty years, is also accidentally or intentionally abol-

The bill takes some unaccountable liberties with ger erally received geographical notions. Munich is transferred from Germany to England. The island of Santo Domingo is returned to Spain, altribuga Hayti has been a Republic since 1800, with a bitef interval, when it was an Empire, but not Spanish,

The Central American mission is split up by this bill. Guatemala is made an independent mission, being de-tached from Costa Elea, Honduras, Nicaragua and Sal-vador. But the Secretary of Legation and Consul-General will have to spread himself over a wide ex-tent of territory to cover the requirements of the bill. He is to be, says the document, "Secretary of Legation

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Net gain carned for policy holders, (after paying all expenses,) 25.26 per cent. or \$42,625,478.
PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent
for New-York City and vicinity and New-Jersey. \$42,625,478.45

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Family Sewing Machines,

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SCHENCK'S

PURELY VEGETABLE AND STRICTLY RELIABLE. They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stom ach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Hendache, Billious ness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGETABLE LIVER PHA. SOLD. They are PERFECTLY HARMLESS, They are PURELY VEGETABLE: TRY THEM. DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Com-DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa

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That is the practice of physicians as to Nicholson's LIQUID BREAD,-

and energated patients, and they use it on having Liquid Bread. Non-profes-sionals should profit by their example.

Sold by leading Druggists and Grocers.

FOLKS REDUCED. From Mrs. N. J. HAY:

LPN. of Bellaville, Kan.: Weight 245 hs 195 hs 50 hs.

When I becam your treat: Bust... 43 in 37 in 11 in,
ment 3 mos. and I was so ex. Waist... 40 in. 29 in 11 in,
hausted by allments that I Hips... 57 in. 48 in. 5 is,
could not do any work. The accompanying figures show
the result of 3 months' treatment. I now feel like a her
being. Ills and pains are all gone. My friends are surprised. Will cheerfully reply to inquiries with stamp inprised. Will cherfully r-ply to inquiries with stamp in-closed."

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in Gnatemala and Honduras, and Consul-General to Gnatemala. To serve as such, the incumbent must have his headquarters in two cities about 800 miles apart, between which he can make two or three trips a year If he is lucky.

Dr. O. W. F Suyder, M'Vicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

TO ENLARGE THE COURT OF CLAIMS. Washington, April 4.—Senator Hoar, from the Ju-diciary Committee, to-day reported a bill providing for the appointment of two additional judges for the Court of Claims, in order to facilitate the disposition of causes in that court. It further provides that the court shall in future sit in two divisions of three judges each, seven judges to constitute a full beach, of whom four shall be a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary in deciding any case. All of four shall be necessary in deceaning any case.

ance are to be first heard before one of the divisions and the findings of this division shall be considered the finding of the court, except when the full bench may direct that a case be heard in the first instance before it. Appeal from the Court of Claims to the supreme Court is to be made only in cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000.

THE BEHRING SEA NEGOTIATIONS. Washington, April 4.-Secretary Blaine and General Foster had a conference with the President this morning in regard to the arrangements for a closed season in Behring Sea this year and the President devoted & great part of the day to the consideration of that sub great part of the day to the consideration of that sub-ject denying himself to all other visitors. It is under-stood that the negotiations for a modus vivêndi are nearing conclusion and that, when that compact is signed, arrangements will be made to exchange ratifica-tion of the arbitration breaty.

RETURNED AFTER AN ABSENCE OF MANY YEARS. Middletown, Conn., April 4.-Edward Dimock left Middletown thirty-two years ago and had not been heard from since. He had long been supposed dead. He returned to his old home this morning from Callfornia, where he has been many years prospering. His nged mother answered his knock at the door and was overcome with joy at the return of her son. Two sisters, now married, were born since he left home.

THE CAMBRIDGE. Family gone abroad; will sub-let one large and two small apartments at the Cam-bridge Hotel, Fifth-ave, and Thirty-third-st.